REMARKS

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 27, and 33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,313,848 to Hoag ("Hoag") in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0005236 of Brown et al. ("Brown"), and rejected claims 5, 13, 21, 29, and 34-45 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoag in view of Brown and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,865,720 to Otani ("Otani").

Applicant proposes to amend claims 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, and 45, placing all the claims in condition for allowance, as explained below. Claims 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, and 33-45 are currently pending. Based on the following remarks, Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's § 103 claim rejections.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the Examiner must factually demonstrate that (1) the references disclose or suggest each and every element recited in the claims; (2) there is a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention by modification of the teachings of the references, and (3) there exists some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or combine the teachings of the references to produce the claimed invention. *See* M.P.E.P. §§ 2142, 2143 (8th ed., May 2004 rev.). Furthermore, each of these requirements must be found in the prior art - not in Applicant's disclosure. *See Id.*

Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) with respect to all pending claims at least for reasons that the cited references, taken alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest every claim element.

A. The Rejection of Claims 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 27, and 33 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Based on Hoag and Brown

1. Claims 1, 9, 17, and 24

The Examiner asserted that Hoag in view of Brown teaches or suggests every claim element recited in independent claims 1, 9, 17, and 24. Office Action at 3. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Amended independent claim 1 recites, among other features, "selecting from the received data an attribute contained in the received data that will be displayed in both [a] first window and [a] second window." Amended independent claims 9, 17, and 24 recites features that are similar to the features recited in amended independent claim 1.

The Examiner asserted that Hoag teaches that a "row label data element [522 or 523 in Fig. 5] is selected and displayed in both windows," and that a broad interpretation of the claim term "data elements" encompasses Hoag's labels, which do not come from the data that is being displayed. Office Action at 2.

Although Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's broad interpretation, to advance prosecution, Applicant proposes amending the independent claims to recite selecting from the received data an attribute contained in the received data that will be displayed in both a first window and a second window. This distinguishes Hoag because the Hoag reference makes it clear that the disclosed row label is not selected

from the received data to be displayed, and is not an attribute from the received data. For example, Hoag discloses that "FIG. 5 . . . illustrat[es] an implementation of folded tables for an exemplary collection of **tabular data** comprising **twelve columns** . . ." Hoag, col. 4, lines 32-35. (emphasis added). In FIG. 5, twelve columns ("1. More Info?" to "12. Composite: Reference List"), which represent the tabular data, are displayed besides the two header columns 522 and 523. The two header columns 522 and 523 are not counted toward the twelve columns of the tabular data, and thus the row labels displayed under the two header columns are not selected from the tabular data. Rather, the row labels are arbitrary labels that have no relationship whatsoever to the tabular data that is being displayed. And, as shown in FIG. 5, none of the twelve columns of the tabular data is selected and displayed in both the first pane 511 and the second pane 512.

For at least the reasons stated above, Hoag fails to teach or suggest "selecting from the received data an attribute contained in the received data that will be displayed in both the first window and the second window," among other features.

Brown allegedly discloses "'panes' which have all the characteristics that are associated with windows (title bar, etc.)." Office Action at 4. Even assuming this characterization is true, Brown fails to teach or suggest "selecting from the received data an attribute contained in the received data that will be displayed in both the first window and the second window," and thus fails to cure the deficiencies of Hoag.

Hoag and Brown, taken alone or in combination, fails to support the § 103 rejection of amended independent claims 1, 9, 17, and 24. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests entry of the proposed amendments, withdrawal of the § 103

rejection of independent claims 1, 9, 17, and 24 based on Hoag and Brown, and allowance of the pending claims.

2. Claims 3, 8, 11, 16, 19, 23, 27, and 33

Claims 3 and 8 depend from independent claim 1; claims 11 and 16 depend from independent claim 9; claims 19 and 23 depend from independent claim 17; and claims 27 and 33 depend from independent claim 24. Thus, claims 3, 8, 11, 16, 19, 23, 27, and 33 are allowable by virtue of their dependence on an allowable claim, after the proposed amendments are entered.

Furthermore, Hoag and Brown fail to teach or suggest additional features recited in dependent claims. For example, dependent claims 3, 11, 19, and 27 recite that "the data to be displayed comes from more than one data source." The Examiner asserted that "a plurality of input devices for inputting data" teach or suggest that the data to be displayed comes from more than one data source. Office Action at 4. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Applicant submits that an input device, such as a keyboard, a mouse, trackball, or pen device, is not a data source that can supply the data to be displayed, as recited in dependent claims 3, 11, 18, and 27. One of ordinary skilled in the art would not consider an input source equivalent to a data source. Thus, even under the broadest reasonable interpretation, a "data source" would not include an input source, such as those input devices listed in the Hoag reference.

Moreover, even if a data source were to include an input source, as incorrectly asserted by the Examiner, nowhere does Hoag teach or suggest that the data to be displayed comes from those input devices. Hoag makes it clear that keyboard 105 and

pointing device 107 are used for user interaction, and not to supply the data to be displayed. "User interface 202 . . . processes user commands from keyboard 105 and pointing device 107." Hoag, col. 3, lines 22-25. "In response to user movement signals from the point device 107, the cursor 304 moves across the display 106 to a desired screen location." Hoag, col. 3, lines 42-43. "The size of window 310 may be changed by using pointing device 107 to drag an edge or corner of frame 312." Hoag, col. 3, lines 55-56. Neither the user commands from keyboard 105 and pointing device 107, nor the user movement signals from pointing device 107, nor the dragging using pointing device 107 constitute the data to be displayed.

For at least reasons set forth above, Hoag and Brown fail to teach or suggest that "the data to be displayed comes from more than one data source." For these additional reasons, Hoag and Brown, taken alone or in combination, fail to support the § 103 rejection of dependent claims 3, 8, 11, 16, 19, 23, 27, and 33. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the § 103 rejection of dependent claims 3, 8, 11, 16, 19, 23, 27, and 33 based on Hoag and Brown.

B. The Rejection of Claims 5, 13, 21, 29, and 34-45 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Based on Hoag, Brown, and Otani

As set forth above with respect to independent claims 1, 9, 17, and 24, Hoag and Brown, taken alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest "selecting from the received data an attribute contained in the received data that will be displayed in both the first window and the second window," as recited in independent claims 1, 9, 17, and 24, which claims 5, 13, 21, 29, and 34-45 depend from.

Otani allegedly "discloses a method of wrapping table data . . . and . . . adding distinguishing display features to a row such as a background color." Office Action at 4-5. Otani also allegedly "discloses a method wherein in more than one data source is a website." Office Action at 5. Otani further allegedly "discloses a method wherein the event includes sorting the data for the list items." Id. Even assuming this characterization is true, Otani fails to teach or suggest "selecting from the received data an attribute contained in the received data that will be displayed in both the first window and the second window," and thus fails to cure the deficiencies of Hoag and Brown.

For at least reasons set forth above, Hoag, Brown, and Otani, taken alone or in combination, fail to support the § 103 rejection of claims 5, 13, 21, 29, and 34-45. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the § 103 rejection of claims 5, 13, 21, 29, and 34-45 based on Hoag, Brown, and Otani.

C. Conclusion

Applicant respectfully requests that this Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 be entered by the Examiner, placing claims 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, and 33-45 in condition for allowance. Applicant submits that the proposed amendments of claims 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, and 45 do not raise new issues or necessitate the undertaking of any additional search of the art by the Examiner, since all of the elements and their relationships claimed were either earlier claimed or inherent in the claims as examined. Therefore, this Amendment should allow for immediate action by the Examiner.

Finally, Applicant submits that the entry of the Amendment would place the application in better form for appeal, should the Examiner dispute the patentability of the pending claims.

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicant submits that this claimed invention, as amended, is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious in view of the prior art references cited against this application. Applicant therefore requests the entry of this Amendment, the Examiner's reconsideration and reexamination of the application, and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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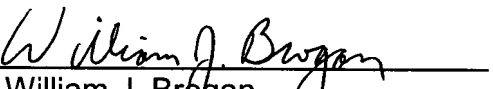
Dated: May 8, 2007

By: 
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